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AGRICULTURAL.



*Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged soil;
Your nation's glory is a cultured soil.
Rome's Cincinnatus, of illustrious birth,
Increased his laurels while he tilled the earth:
Even China's Monarch lays the sceptre down,
Nor deems the task unworthy of the crown.*

Extract from an Address of ATHANASIUS FENWICK, Esq. to the Agricultural Society of St. Mary's County, Md. published in the *American Farmer*.

"The most rapid fortune I ever knew to be made, on land that was new when it was bought, was by a man named George Castor, a laboring man, who had amassed money enough to purchase 50 or 60 acres of land, and to retain in hand over and above the purchase, 4000 dollars. He moved his family on this land, and for two years diligently devoted his whole time to manuring and improving, and expended all his surplus 4000 dollars in this way, and not till the third year after he had moved on the land, did he attempt to make a crop. When his land was thus made capable of producing, and worth the labor of cultivation, he commenced making crops, and succeeded to make money fast and to become wealthy.

"Farmers, who have not, like him, surplus money to begin with, and to maintain their families while putting it in a condition for cultivation, may, many of them, at least, spare more time and labor from the crop necessary to the maintenance of their families; and it appears to me, that no business of profit that ever was pursued by men, is so profitable as labor, applied to manuring. If commerce, which yields 10 or 12 per cent. per annum, on capital, can afford to pay 6 per cent. to banks for the loan of money, manuring, which certainly yields at least 2 or 300 per cent. per annum, where we have not to buy the manure, and at least 50 per cent. where we have to pay for it, may also afford it. It is because it is too easy for a farmer to live somehow and keep clear from debt, that farmers have been long in the habit of not calculating the best modes of time and labor. What other business—trade, mercantile or mechanical, pursued so carelessly and with so little correct calculation as farming is every where carried on, would fail to make men bankrupts, and utterly ruin them. Merchants are every day becoming bankrupt, with all the keenness and attention which they give to their business, while farmers hardly ever fail totally, in the worst of times, with infinitely less attention to their interests. Does not this shew what are the resources of land? The management of land is yet certainly not well understood; but it appears to me, that money judiciously applied to land and cultivation, may be made to yield a greater profit, than in any other way of employing it, usual among men, particularly where land is as cheap as it is among us. We can buy it from 10 to 30 dollars per acre, and such will yield from 5 to 15 bushels per acre, and deducting 1-3 for the expense of cultivation, it yields from \$3 33 1-3 to 10 dollars per acre, when cultivated. To the 10 dollar land, apply 25 dollars worth of labor and manure to each acre. At the very cheap rates that manure and labor can be obtained here, say for a man \$60 per annum, and \$20 for a woman or boy, that is one sixth of a man's yearly labor, or two months labor on one acre of one man. In two months, one man could cover an acre with manure, with no other implements than a spade and a wheel-barrow: I choose this most difficult and expensive mode, for the sake of example. A cover one inch thick of manure would,

at this rate, cost 10 dollars hire, and 10 more for maintenance, making for the spade, wheel-barrow and all, \$25. This cover one inch thick, would make this 10 dollar land yield the next year at least 25 bushels of wheat, or 1000 wt. of tobacco, that is, in wheat, \$25, in tobacco, \$80; deduct the third for cultivation, gives profit, \$17 66 2-3 for wheat, or \$53 33 1-3 profit in tobacco.—With this tedious mode of improving it, this land would now only cost 35 dollars the acre, and in one year after paying for the land, the owner would have a surplus of \$18 33 1-3, that is, more than 150 per cent. profit in income, and 250 per cent. profit in the increased value of the land, in all 400 per cent. I am not, you all must perceive, when you reflect, speaking of impossibilities, but of what you know can be done, and I have stated the mode of manuring in the most difficult and expensive way, and not in the usual way with carts, and yet the profit of manuring is such as you see it. To apply manure in the cheapest mode, that many of us have it in our power to do, it is profitable, (if there is any truth in arithmetic,) in a degree that infinitely surpasses any other useful occupation. Therefore, gentlemen, it is self-evident to me, that there is no more profitable business followed by men, than farming, if industriously and judiciously followed. It remains only for us to gather the best experience, and to make the best use of it to improve rapidly our condition and consideration in the eyes of the world."

Intemperance.

Extracts from a pamphlet published by order of the New-York Society for the Promotion of Internal Improvement, entitled "An Expose of the Causes of Intemperate Drinking, &c. by Thomas Hertell."

Although these places (grog-shops) occasion much of the vice complained of, and the larger dealers in ardent drink, by contributing facilities to its practice, influence its increase and duration; there are other causes which constitute the radical sources of the evil, to which no attention seems to have been paid—no remedy attempted to be applied—and of which grog-shops, and all their attendant train of vice and immorality, are but a part of the effects. It becomes proper here to state, what I am confident I shall be enabled to prove, that the intemperate use of ardent liquor originates in the fashions, habits, customs, and examples, of what are called the upper or wealthy classes of the community.

Who is there so ignorant of the customs of our country, as not to know that intoxicating liquors are universally used as a daily table drink, and that exceptions to this remark are not sufficient to impair its truth as a general observation. The total absence of wines, and other inebriating liquors, on those occasions, so rarely happens, that when such an instance occurs, it is sure to become the subject of ill-natured remark, and is usually attributed to meanness and parsimony.

Such being the practice, the parents of a family must, of necessity, adopt one of the two following measures: The children must be permitted to partake of the common table beverage, or they must not. In the first place, they are reared from their childhood to the habitual use of ardent drink. If the other course is pursued, and the use of the liquor interdicted to the children, while the parents daily drink it in their presence, he is very little acquainted with human nature who does not know that the value of the article is thereby arbitrarily enhanced—the disposition to enjoy it increased; and that, as soon as the restraints of the parents are removed, and an opportunity presents, the forbidden fruit will be tasted, with as much avidity as if both conscience and justice demanded satisfaction for lost time and pleasures. Under such circumstances, how vain is it to hope that children will not acquire the habit of intemperance; and how weak is it to wonder at their becoming drunkards! Parents can hardly be said to have arrived to years of discretion, who shall expect that their admonitions against intemperance will be heeded, while their daily example is counteracting their influence. How ridiculous it is for them, while drinking wine and brandy in the presence of their children, to attempt to persuade them that it is not good for them! Should it happen, that in a family of half a dozen sons, there should be a sober man, the merit is his, and not his parents'; nor are they to be pitied, except for their folly, should they all be drunkards; and such is frequently the result. Thus, almost every family becomes a school for intemperance, and a nursery of customers for taverns and grog-shops.

Again: Inebriating liquors have become the medium universally adopted by society for manifesting friendship and good will, one to another.—It need only be mentioned to be admitted, that it is the common practice, when friends or even strangers visit each other, they have scarcely time, after being seated, to make the usual in-

quiries about health, and the common place remarks on the weather, before they are invited to drink intoxicating liquors. The welcome is deemed kind and sincere, in proportion to the frequency and earnestness of the importunities to drink—liberal in proportion to the variety of the liquors; and their richness and profusion add to the other temptations to drink. Not to offer them would be deemed unfriendly, mean, or unmannerly: Not to accept them, would be attributed to ill-nature, or a want of politeness. Hence the visitor drinks to reciprocate good will for the proffered kindness, or in self-defence against the imputation of ill-breeding. And the visited takes a glass for the company's sake, as it is called, and to evince his satisfaction on seeing his hospitality accepted in the spirit in which it is offered. In this way do the laws of fashion and custom constrain people to drink, who otherwise would have no inclination, or who have acquired that inclination from the frequent if not daily occasions which occur, for tendering and reciprocating through the customary channel, sentiments of hospitality and good will to their associates, friends and strangers. Thus is the vice of intemperate drinking ingrafted on the virtue of hospitality! and so long as that virtue is cherished, and ardent liquors continue to be tendered as evidence of its existence, so long will the use of that article as a drink continue, and the vice of intemperance grow out of it. This unnatural blending of virtue and vice, together with the practice of using inebriating drink as a table beverage, are the radical sources of that intemperance which is said to be "the crying and increasing sin of the nation." It is at the family table the first rudiments of intemperance are taught; the first examples set, and the first essays at tipping attempted. The practice is continued by the frequent display of hospitality and politeness, through the medium of ardent drink. The acquired habit shows itself on holy-days, at dining and other parties, and on all convivial occasions; is pursued at taverns, and at last descends to, and terminates its career at grog-shops. Look at the catalogue of family misfortunes, and few will be found to have escaped the direful disease of intemperance; few which have not had their prosperity and happiness blighted by the extreme of that vice, in some one or more of their members. The evil is as widely spread in the upper as in the lower class of society; and although its most debasing extreme is not so frequently witnessed in the former as in the latter, still, if the demerits of vice are to be graduated by its injurious consequences, intemperance in the wealthy is far more reprehensible than in the poorer class. The customs of the rich constitute the laws of fashion, and none are more implicitly observed. Their power seems often paramount to the laws of morality. Had the habit of using ardent drink originated with it, would, as I have before remarked, have been limited to the lower class—because the rich do not imitate the practices of the poor, and therefore cannot be contaminated with their vices; whereas the latter do, to the extent of their means, follow the fashions of the former, and hence are vitiated by their evil examples.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 17.—By the arrival of the ship Factor, Captain Sheed, in 34 days from Liverpool, the editors of the American Centinel have been favored with the Liverpool Advertiser of the 8th of July, containing intelligence from England eight days later than that heretofore received. Copious extracts will be found below.

By the Dublin Evening Post, we learn that Mr. Ellis has been elected to Parliament by a majority of 414 votes over Mr. Grattan. In the evening after the election closed, the friends of Mr. Grattan broke the windows of a great many of the houses of those persons who had supported the election of Mr. Ellis.

Disturbances appear to have taken place at Brest and Caen. The Emperor of Russia is said to have addressed a declaration to all the European courts, relative to the late political changes in Spain.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.—The concerns of the Queen have made considerable progress during the present week. The report of the committee of the House of Lords was brought up on Tuesday night, and it was couched in no equivocal or qualified terms. The Queen is charged on the evidence of various persons, in different parts of Europe, with having carried on adulterous intercourse with a man whom she had raised from the rank of a menial servant, and she is charged also with general licentiousness and impropriety of conduct. The very serious weight of this accusation, it must be confessed, has rather gone beyond the public expectation. That an unfavorable report should be produced was a matter of course, because no accusation was ever brought forward which did not appear sufficiently valid before the defence was heard. Such is the in-

table effect of an examination of ex parte evidence in any case, but especially in a charge which is supported by witnesses employed to collect evidence, and remunerated for their testimony. But the report now produced is certainly more grave in its accusations, more unhesitating in its assumptions, and more direct in its language than had been generally anticipated. The Queen herself seems to be somewhat shocked and surprised at its unexpected severity. She still, however, remains confident in her ability to show, by the most satisfactory proof, that the testimony against her is false, and the witnesses corrupt. Her own evidence will, of course, be liable to the same imputations, and thus the affair, as it respects public opinion, will remain exactly where it is. The partisans of the Queen will discredit all the asseverations of the accusers, whilst her adversaries will equally disregard all the evidence in her defence.

In this way, the whole dispute, though simply a question of fact, will serve only to exasperate the fury of contending parties, with scarcely any chance of producing conviction on either side.

THE QUEEN.

The marquis of Lansdowne and lord Erskine having signified to the house of lords their wish to decline serving on the committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against the Queen, their resignation was accepted by the house, and the earl of Hardwick and lord Ellenborough were appointed to serve in their stead.

The addresses of the city of York, and the town and neighborhood of Nottingham, were presented to her Majesty last week, and were most graciously received.

Addresses were voted yesterday week to her Majesty by the Common Hall of London, and by the borough of Southwark. About six o'clock the same afternoon, the Queen went to Guildhall, accompanied by Alderman Wood. Her Majesty was received at the door by Mr. Favell, and several gentlemen of the common council, bearing wands. Her Majesty was particularly anxious to see the statue of the late king, and was accordingly led to the room where it stands. The common council chamber was crowded with well dressed ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs as her Majesty walked through their ranks. One lady knelt down, and ejaculated a fervent prayer for her Majesty's prosperity. The Queen raised her, and spoke a few words of thanks to her, in a manner that showed she was greatly affected by the incident. Her Majesty was received with loud cheers by all who had the honor to be admitted into the hall to see her pass. Her carriage was drawn by the populace, in spite of the most earnest remonstrances to the contrary.

The Queen, it appears, has now taken the resolution to pass her future life in England; which fact was announced to the livery of London yesterday week by Mr. Alderman Wood.

On Saturday last, at one o'clock, Mr. Brougham had an audience of her Majesty, to present an affectionate and loyal address from Preston, signed in a few hours by some thousands of the inhabitants. Her Majesty returned the following answer: "I thank the good people of Preston for this mark of regard. The object of my coming home has been the vindication of my honor, and I shall perform the sacred duty which I owe alike to the country and to myself, without making myself a party to the political divisions that at present exist. But I never can forget the gratitude I owe to the English nation, or cease to feel the liveliest interest in its prosperity."

On Saturday afternoon her Majesty took an airing to Blackheath, in a private carriage.—She returned through the city, and called at the shop of Mr. Alderman Waithman; on leaving which she was recognised by the populace, who, notwithstanding her majesty's remonstrances, took the horses from her carriage, and drew it themselves.

Monday being the day appointed for presenting the addresses of the borough of Southwark, and of the common hall to her majesty, considerable crowds began to collect in Portman and Oxford streets at an early hour, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. The windows were crowded with well dressed females, and rows of carriages lined the streets. A few minutes past one the Southwark procession appeared, and was saluted with cheers by the multitude. Sir R. Wilson in the uniform of a general officer, Mr. Calvert and the High Bailiff of Southwark, in their court dresses, with a number of gentlemen, electors of the borough, were presented to the Queen, and had the honor of kissing her majesty's hand. The address was read to her majesty, but as the original copy had been sent to Mr. Brougham, who is indisposed in the country, she had not previously perused it, so as to be able to return a written answer. Her majesty returned a most gracious verbal answer, and promised that her written answer should be immediately sent to the electors of Southwark. The deputation then retired, and was a second time greeted by the enthusiastic cheers of the people. At the same moment, several benefit societies marched by with their flags and music. The whole scene was interesting and animated in the extreme. The lord mayor, and the other civic authorities, shortly after two, appeared with

the address of the common hall, which was read to her majesty.

Her majesty then returned the following answer: "It is with peculiar satisfaction, and with most cordial thanks, that I receive this loyal and affectionate address from the lord mayor, aldermen and livery of the city of London, whose manly support of my cause on a former occasion has never ceased to live in my grateful remembrance. No words can give utterance to the agonies of my heart, occasioned by these losses on which you offer me your kind condolence, and which admit of no reparation this side the grave; but in the many and deep sorrows and afflictions with which it has pleased Providence to visit me, I have derived unspeakable consolation from the zealous and constant attachment of this warm-hearted, just and generous people; to live at home with and cherish whom, will be the chief happiness of the remainder of my days. The indignation which a long series of persecutions, plots, and conspiracies, carried on against my peace, honor and life, so well calculated to excite, it shall be my endeavor to suppress; and while I steadily pursue the means necessary to the full possession of all my rights, privileges and dignities, I would fain bury past injuries and insults in total oblivion.

"Conscious of my innocence, disdaining the threats intended to awe me, knowing that it was to Britain I was coming, it required no extraordinary degree of courage to place me in the face of my accusers. To have acted upon this, or upon any other occasion, a pusillanimous part, would ill become a Daughter of the House of Brunswick, and the Queen of a nation famed for its valor in all ages, and whose gallant soldiers and sailors have so recently been crowned with laurels in every part of the globe." This answer her majesty delivered in the most feeling manner, and it made the deepest impression on the hearers.

At one o'clock on Tuesday, the Westminster meeting was held in Covent Garden, for the purpose of considering the propriety of voting an address to her majesty. The high bailiff was in the chair, supported by Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Hobhouse, and several other public characters. An address, expressive of their opinions, was then agreed to, to be presented by Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Hobhouse.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MONDAY, JULY 3.

The marquis of Lansdown brought up the report of the committee upon foreign trade, but did not enlarge upon any of the results to which the inquiries of the committee had led, or upon any specific plan that was to be recommended. The noble marquis, in general terms, adverted to the great importance of the various subjects comprised in the report, and expressed the anxious wish of the committee, that some measure, as far as any measure was practicable, should be founded upon their report. He mentioned, particularly, certain alterations and arrangements respecting duties which appeared necessary for giving consistency and effect to existing measures. The report was ordered to be printed.

The earl of Harrowby presented the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the charges against her majesty, which was as follows: "that the committee have examined with all the attention due to so important a subject, the various documents laid before them, and they find that those documents contain allegations, supported by the concurrent testimony of persons in various situations of life, residing in various parts of Europe, deeply affecting the honor of the Queen, and charging her majesty with an adulterous intercourse with a foreigner in her majesty's service—and attributing to her majesty a continued series of conduct highly unbecoming her majesty's situation and character, and of the most licentious description. The committee have so deeply felt that the character and honor of the crown, as well as the moral feelings of the country, are involved, that they are of opinion, that it is indispensable that this matter should become the subject of a solemn inquiry, the necessity of which they most deeply deplore." The earl of Liverpool rose to give notice, that he would to-morrow present a bill to the house, in consequence of the report of their lordships' committee. He would not then enter into the details of the measures to be proposed to the house; but he was persuaded that their lordships were disposed to consult the convenience of the illustrious person concerned, as to the time to be allowed for the collection of evidence. Earl Grey said, he had stated it on a former occasion, and he would now repeat it, that his only wish was for strict and impartial justice; but in stating that, he must also repeat his objection to the proposed course of proceeding, and protest against the injustice of it—a proceeding which would not even meet the object of the accuser. His great objection was, that the charges were not brought forward by the responsible ministers of the crown, but by a committee of that house which must eventually sit in judgment upon her majesty's conduct. The charge was that of an adulterous connexion with a menial servant! A charge more abhorrent to every one in that house or the nation, could not be brought forward.—That charge called imperiously for inquiry the moment it was known to exist, in order to protect the honor and dignity of the crown. But by whom was that charge told, but by the ministers, who were themselves willing to continue her majesty in her dignity as queen; to allow her a pension, and to instruct their ministers at foreign courts to enable her to be received there, provided she would live abroad in the state which had been described in the report.

He had heard that report with feelings of dismay and horror, and in the same degree he feared the consequence of such a proceeding. What

should be said to ministers, who were in possession of the only proofs on which the charges rested, and yet had slept upon them for a year, and had never taken measures to bring them before the public, until the Queen had come boldly to meet those charges, which now kept the public mind agitated in the extreme, without proper proof or inquiry? Ministers appeared to him to have compromised the honor and dignity of the crown, and the peace of the country, by the course they had adopted. It had been said that her majesty should have time given to prepare her defence; but in his opinion, nothing could be worse than promulgating such opinions of her conduct so long before the possibility of her rebutting the accusations, and upon the authority of that house. How was her majesty to know what witnesses she was to bring over? The name of that menial servant was not even mentioned; and it must be three months at least before she could enter on her defence. He trusted that a distinct list of the charges, the times and the witnesses, would be furnished to her: that, at least, justice required—and he concluded by protesting against the proposed course of proceeding. Lord Harrowby said, if any injustice had been done to the Queen, the house was at least an accomplice in such injustice. He would assure the house, had it been possible, by allowing her majesty to remain in this country, to preserve the public peace, no sacrifice would have been too great. Lord Carnarvon expressed his astonishment at the intention of ministers to shorten the duration of parliament, while matter of such deep interest was pending, in order to celebrate a coronation. He called upon ministers to postpone this solemn rite. Lord Darnley also recommended a postponement of the coronation. Earl Grey said, that if the charge was as now, of a long adulterous intercourse, it admitted of no compromise for the honor of the nation. It was not a question of family differences; it was a matter dishonorable to the Queen—disgraceful to herself, and destructive of the best interests of the country! The noble lord had said, that the wish was that her majesty should live abroad in comfort—in comfort! no—but it was intended to give her 50,000 pounds a year, in order to enable her to carry on the alleged adulterous intercourse abroad.

The earl of Liverpool denied that ministers had ever represented these matters as mere family differences. Assuming the evidence on which the report was made to be true, it was fit, upon every principle of public expediency, that she should be induced, if possible, not to come to this country. This was desirable on account of the situation of the parties—the safety and tranquility of the country! It was the duty of a statesman to look at all this, and it was proper that ministers should endeavor to avoid all this; and they had done so; but the ulterior conduct had been forced upon them by her return—and if they had not adopted that conduct, the public morals must have been endangered. Lord Holland declared that he could not see the distinction between her majesty's being abroad or in this country, with respect to the propriety of inquiry. He knew not how their lordships could reconcile to their minds the extravagant offer of 50,000l. to her majesty before her arrival in England. With respect to the coronation, it would be decent and proper that the pageantry and rejoicing of such a celebration should be postponed.

POSTSCRIPT.

[From the London papers of Thursday evening.]

THE QUEEN.

In the house of lords yesterday, a deal of routine business was transacted. Lord Dacre presented the following petition from her majesty: "Caroline Regina: The Queen observing the most extraordinary report made in the house of lords by the secret committee, and now lying on the table, represents to the house, that she is at this moment prepared to defend herself against it, as far as she can understand its import. The Queen also states, that there are various matters touching the same, which it is absolutely necessary, with a view to her future defence, to have stated in the present state of the proceeding.—The Queen therefore prays that she may be heard by her counsel touching such matters." Lord Dacre then urged the propriety of counsel being heard on behalf of the Queen, and said that if the petition was agreed to, he should vote that counsel be called in. Lord Liverpool stated, that after he had obtained leave to bring in the bill, he should move that a copy be presented to the Queen, and then the petition might be regularly taken into consideration. The petition was strongly supported by lord Grey, and other noblemen on the side of the opposition, but the motion of lord Dacre, that counsel be heard, was negatived without a division.

The earl of Liverpool then rose to submit to their lordships the bill of which he had given notice. In doing so, he was convinced he would best consult his own feelings, as well as those of their lordships, by abstaining at the present moment from entering into any detail of the important matter to which this bill had reference. The preamble would speak for itself, and develop the charge; the allegations of which it would be the duty of those officially employed on the occasion to prove by evidence before their lordships. He had, on a former night, argued the propriety of instituting an impeachment, rather than a bill like the present; but he was still of opinion, that when a doubt was cast upon the legality of such proceeding in this particular case, on account of the circumstances of the criminality not being such as could be established in the manner required by the common law, there was no course which their lordships could suitably adopt, except a bill of pains and penalties.—The consideration then rose, in which house of parliament ought the proceeding to originate?

Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought it advisable the bill should be introduced before their lordships, as their judicial habits and forms would enable them to proceed more effectually in the progress of the distressing inquiry. (Hear, hear.) As to the bill which he meant to introduce, the preamble would state, with as much particularity as the nature of the offence admitted, the specific charge. It would then, proceeding on the assumption that that charge were substantiated before their lordships in evidence, go to deprive her majesty of her rank and title as Queen, and conclude with dissolving her marriage with the king. There were no penal consequences over and above what he had mentioned included in this bill. With the exception of the degradation of the Queen from her rank, and the dissolution of the marriage, should the alleged crime be substantiated against her, it was not intended to bear more severely on the individual than the case actually called for. The charges contained in the preamble were then to be gone into, and if the house should be assured by the evidence of the correctness of these charges, their lordships would go on to the second reading. He trusted that their lordships would discharge their duty as they had done on every other occasion wherein they had been called to exercise their judicial character, so as to secure, as they well deserved, the respect and confidence of the country. He would then propose that the bill should be read a first time; after which he would move, most respectfully, that copies of the bill, when printed, should be delivered to her majesty the Queen. Then their lordships would be able to postpone the second reading until the Queen should be consulted as to the period in which she would prefer that the bill should proceed. It was a matter of indifference to him.—If she wished it, the second reading might be delayed, as well as intermediate proceedings, until her majesty's counsel were ready to go into her defence; otherwise, if it was her wish to proceed forthwith, it would be for their lordships to fix an early day. He would propose that day fortnight. In the mean time, he would propose next Friday or Monday for further proceedings of an intermediate nature. Their lordships had a painful and distressing duty to discharge: since his majesty had intrusted the administration of the executive government to his present servants, he [lord Liverpool] had not been called on to perform any duty so painful and distressing to his own mind and feelings. Their lordships must endeavor, notwithstanding, to discharge that duty with firmness and resolution, but with the utmost possible lenity and mildness to the illustrious accused at the same time. If the charges which were to be advanced should, after being proved, fail to convince their lordships of the necessity for proceeding with this measure, it would not be only the impunity of guilt, but the triumph of guilt. They had a straight forward course to pursue, from which they were not to be deterred—they ought not to be driven, by the effects of prejudice or popular clamor. He then moved that a bill of pains and penalties for depriving Caroline, Queen of England, of her rights, privileges, and prerogatives, should be read a first time. The bill, of which the following is a literal copy, was then read by the clerk:

"Whereas, in the year 1814, her majesty, Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, then princess of Wales and queen consort of this realm, being at Milan in Italy, engaged in her service, in a menial situation, one Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Pergami, a foreigner of low station, who had before served in a similar capacity:

"And whereas, after the said Bartolomeo Pergami otherwise Bartolomeo Pergami, had so entered the service of her royal highness the said princess of Wales, a most unbecoming and disgusting intimacy commenced between her royal highness and the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Pergami:

"And whereas her royal highness not only advanced the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Pergami, to a high situation in her royal highness's household, and received him into her service, and that in high and confidential situations about her royal highness's person, but bestowed upon him other great and extraordinary marks of favor and distinction, obtained for him orders of knighthood and titles of honor, and conferred upon him a pretended order of knighthood, which her royal highness had taken upon herself to institute without any just or lawful authority:

"And whereas her said royal highness, whilst the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Pergami, was in her said service, further unbecomingly of her exalted rank and station, and of her duty to your majesty, and wholly regardless of her own honor and character, conducted herself towards the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Pergami, and in other respects both public and private, in the various places and countries which her royal highness visited, with indelicate and offensive familiarity and freedom, and carried on a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse with the said Bartolomeo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomeo Pergami, which continued for a long period of time during her royal highness's residence abroad, by which conduct of her said royal highness, great scandal and dishonor have been brought upon your majesty's family and this kingdom.—Therefore, to manifest our deep sense of such scandalous, disgraceful, and vicious conduct on the part of her said majesty, by which she has violated the duty she owed to your majesty and has rendered herself unworthy of the exalted rank and station of queen consort of this realm, and to evince our just regard for the dignity of the crown and the honor of this nation, we, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in parliament assembled, do hereby intreat your majesty that it may be enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal and commons in this house assembled, and by the authority of the same, that her said majesty Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, from and after the passing of this act, shall be and is hereby deprived of the title of queen, and of all the prerogatives, rights, privileges, and exemptions appertaining to her as queen consort of this realm; and that her said majesty shall, from and after the passing of this act, for ever be disabled and rendered incapable of using, exercising and enjoying the same, or any of them; and moreover, that the marriage between his majesty and the said Caroline Amelia Elizabeth be, and the same is hereby from henceforth forever wholly dissolved, annulled and made void to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever."

The Earl of Liverpool moved that the bill should be

printed, and copies of it delivered to the Queen. Earl Grey wished to know if any other sort of communication were to be made to the Queen? He put it to the noble lord whether the same information ought not to accompany the bill, to point out to her majesty the particular occasions and circumstances which were alluded to. He wished to know also if a list of witnesses were to be given to her legal advisers. The Earl of Liverpool thought that it would be time enough on the second reading to discuss the matters referred to. As to giving the accused a list of witnesses, it was wholly unprecedented in parliamentary proceedings, whether of impeachment, or on a bill of pains and penalties, and never was allowed even in criminal judicature, except in the single case of high treason. Her majesty would be allowed her choice, as to whether the accusation should be proceeded in, or be stated in the first place, until the defence was ready. Lord Dacre felt it necessary to move that the counsel should now be heard on behalf of the queen, that they might be enabled to state those weighty circumstances alluded to in the petition. He did so on information received very recently. He moved that the counsel should be called in. Lord Liverpool thought it would be better to put it off till to-morrow, when it could be done without any irregularity, and at which time he would not attempt to oppose it. After some other general observations by Earl Grey, Lord Liverpool, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Holland, the bill was read a first time, and copies were ordered to be delivered forthwith to the Queen by a gentleman usher of the black rod, to the Queen's attorney and solicitor general, and to the King's attorney general.

In the house of commons, Lord CASTLERAGH moved for the appointment of a committee to examine the journals of the house of lords, in order to ascertain whether any and what proceedings had taken place in that house with respect to her majesty, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house. The motion was agreed to, and the committee appointed accordingly. The noble lord then said, that he had submitted this motion with the view which it implied; and if, from the report of the committee, it should appear that the other house had instituted any proceedings, he should then consider whether, pending that proceeding, the notice of a motion which he had given for to-morrow should not be dropped, and also whether he should not to-morrow move the reading of the order for taking his majesty's message into consideration on Friday, with a view of moving the postponement of that order until some future day. This postponement he should feel to be proper, in order that the house might wait the result of the proceedings in the house of lords, still reserving to itself the right of taking his majesty's message into consideration, if that should be thought necessary. But until the result of the proceedings of the lords should be made known, he submitted that it would be very inconvenient to adopt any measure. Sir E. M. RIDLEY expressed his hope that the house would not agree to the course proposed by the noble lord, declaring that if no other member would take the sense of the house upon the subject, he should himself feel it his duty to do so.

DESPERATE RIOT.

GLASGOW, June 29.—Last night an alarming affray commenced in the salt market, between a party of the 13th regiment of the foot on the one hand, and the police and the inhabitants on the other, which, for the time it lasted, had the most dreadful appearance; more so, perhaps, than was ever witnessed in the streets of this city. It began between seven and eight o'clock, and it is said to have thus originated. About a dozen of the soldiers walking by the Salt market, were hoisted and howled at by a number of blackguard young fellows, when the soldiers, in their defence drew their bayonets. The police in the mean time arrived, but such was the terrific appearance of the soldiers, that no one dared to approach them. One of them, however, having separated from his companions, was made a prisoner, and, after a severe struggle, carried to the police office. The rest of the party had by this time reached the Cross, and had complete possession of the Trongate to the end of the exchange, the inhabitants flying by the back of the Tontine and through every opening where they could find access. The crowd soon considerably augmented, and stones were flying at the soldiers from all quarters, and some of the more daring rushed in upon them and attempted to wrest the bayonets from their hands; in one or two cases this succeeded, but the soldiers keeping so well together, those who attempted it, in general paid for their temerity, as they were often knocked down, and severely struck with the sides of their bayonets. A sort of running skirmish continued, for about half an hour, the police in large bodies repeatedly rushed in upon them, though with little effect. The whole of this took place nearly opposite the Tontine, the soldiers often turning, as if inclined to go by the Gallowgate to the barracks. At last a large stone struck one of them, and brought him down at the north-east corner of the Cross, where he lay in a state of insensibility for some time. The soldiers were at length overpowered, and sixteen of them carried to the police office; when peace was restored. All the sixteen soldiers sent to the police office were more or less hurt, and two of them were carried to the military hospital. Some of the police officers and patrolmen are also hurt. A civil and military inquiry is now going on. It is said that one of the soldiers is dead.

The Glasgow Chronicle says.—On the soldier being put into the hall at the police office, they seized a poker and the forms, and proceeded to force the doors and smash the windows. Just as they had forced some panels from the door of the constables' room, one of their officers entered and expostulated with them, when one of the infuriated madmen made such a rush at him with the poker, that the point of it entered the wood work of the door. The gentleman seized the poker, and wrenched it from the ruffian's grasp; he then entered and again addressed them, and while he was speaking one fellow lifted a form and broke two windows. The officer then left them, and they forced the constables' room, after every thing had been removed from them of a defensive kind. A desperate battle now ensued, and they were, after a hard fought battle, beat back. Nineteen of the 13th were secured, and taken to the police office, from whence two of them were carried to the hospital at the garrison, where the operation of trepan was performed on one of them this morning. In all there are six of the soldiery so badly wounded, that it will be necessary for them all to be taken to the hospital; at present there are four in it. Of the patrolmen there are ten wounded, principally about the head, and many of them bayonet wounds. One man dressed as a nelson, had a bayonet wound in the guard of his arm; and report says that several of the inhabitants have been wounded. During the fight and smashing of the windows in the hall of the police office, a number of men belonging to the Bellstreet Flesh market forced themselves into a body, to prevent their escape."

The Secretary of War left Washington on the 15th ult. on an excursion to the northern lakes.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1820.

A NEW COLLEGE IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

In our paper of the 23d ultimo, a few remarks appeared on the subject of a new college contemplated to be established at some proper place in the western part of the state. We have since then learnt, that a large meeting of highly respectable characters from different counties, was held in the town of Lincoln, the week before last, for the purpose of settling some of the outlines of this laudable undertaking. We are not able to give the full result of this meeting; but from the characters of some gentlemen who, we are informed, attended it, we hesitate not to say, its proceedings were marked by intelligence and wisdom. We hope to be able, in a short time, to give our readers something more particular on this interesting subject.

In the meantime, we cannot forbear expressing our gratification at efforts so honorable to the character and feelings of the western part of North-Carolina; and judging, as we do, from the character of the persons engaged in this scheme, and the zeal of the public in its favor, we confidently anticipate its success. Nothing, we think, but a difference of opinion as to the place of location, can produce a failure: but let the friends of the institution be aware of this rock. It is the same on which plans as extensive as the present have oftentimes split.

There is another small point upon which some interest is felt, that is, the name which the college shall bear. It ought not, we conceive, to be one of local or prescribed signification, but of enlarged and liberal meaning, showing the plan and character of the institution. To identify it at once with the character of the state, and to interest the public feeling, how would it answer to name it "CAROLINA COLLEGE?"

Whatever has a tendency to raise the character of our state and promote the welfare of its citizens, shall always receive our warmest wishes and zealous support. The establishment of a new institution as extensive as the one in contemplation, cannot fail to have that tendency. It is bringing into the hemisphere of our state an additional luminary, that will shed its light and influence among us. This remark is general in its application; but the advantage will be felt in a more particular manner in the western part of our state—it is making a great move in favor of the literature of the western counties.

We said, on a former occasion, and we here repeat it, that a great change is taking place in the moral and political condition of the western part of North-Carolina. The signs of the times indicate it, and the project of this college is yet another sign. The work is going on; and dull must be the eye which cannot see it, and selfish must be the heart which does not rejoice at it. We rejoice; and our humble labors, such as they are, shall be devoted to whatever may have a tendency to improve the standing of our state, and to every effort that is made to achieve the independence and obtain the equal rights of the western part of North-Carolina.

The public will be shocked to learn, that an attempt was made eight days ago, by some vile incendiary, to set on fire the elegant Bridge across the Yadkin River, built and owned by Mr. Lewis Beard of this town. Fortunately the fire was discovered before it got fairly under way, and was extinguished without occasioning much injury to the timbers. The discovery was made early in the morning by one of the workmen employed in covering the bridge. From every circumstance, it would appear, that the torch was applied an hour or two before day-light; but, very luckily, it was placed among the large timbers, and in a situation where they had acquired a degree of dampness which made them slow to burn, and thereby the progress of that destructive element was retarded. Thus was saved from destruction a work, which not only does honor to the enterprise of its owner, but is truly a credit to this part of the country. Vile and despicable must be that wretch who could conceive so base a design. The hand that would apply the torch of destruction, would never shrink from the dagger of assassination. We hope every good citizen will be vigilant to detect and bring to punishment and disgrace the perpetrator of such wickedness.

BATTLE OF RAMSOURS.

We are promised, by a valued correspondent, an account of the battle of Ramsours, which was fought in Lincoln county, in this state, during the revolutionary war, by the Whigs and Tories, in which the latter were defeated. An account of this battle, so little known, must be interesting to our readers generally, and doubly so, when coming, as it will, from one who was not only an eye-witness of the transactions which he relates, but who also took an active part in them. We are also promised, by the same correspondent, accounts of "several other transactions of minor importance, which took place in this section of the country" during our struggle for independence, which have never been noticed by any historian, and which will, doubtless, possess much interest, as furnishing additional materials for a full and correct relation of the various occurrences in that important period in our national history, and as making us acquainted with the self-devotion, sufferings, and patriotism of those who, although they contributed materially to the success of that struggle, yet have descended to the tomb without leaving any memorial of their toils and sacrifices in the defence of their country. Their "unobtrusive virtues" are now nearly forgotten; but their memory should be revived. Some simple memorial of their humble worth should be left to other times; some brief inscription should be engraven on their tombs, to record their devotion to their country. The Lacedaemonians

placed this simple and touching epitaph on the monument erected to the three hundred Spartans who fell at the straits of Thermopylae in defence of the liberties of Greece: "Stranger, go and tell the people of Lacedaemon that we lie here in obedience to her sacred laws."

We have received the first number of the *Peedee Gazette and Chatham Advertiser*, published at Chatham, S. C. by James Lyons. The editor has given a somewhat lengthy sketch of the country bordering on the Peedee, which embraces an extent of 14,400 square miles, with a view, as he remarks, "the more distinctly to impress on the minds of its inhabitants that unity of interests which nature has designed to connect them together in some of their most important concerns, and which ought to, and no doubt will, sooner or later, combine them in a system of measures for the improvement of their navigation, trade, roads, &c." Our limits will not permit us to translate the whole of this sketch into our columns; but as the channel of the trade of this part of the country may, at some future period, be turned towards Chatham, the following account of that place may not be wholly devoid of interest to our readers.

It remains to speak of CHATHAM, the seat of many anxious hopes and fears, and the scene of my present labors. Chatham is the Indian Cherraw, elegantly situated on the southern bank of Peedee at the head of steam-boat navigation, midway between Georgetown and Salisbury, 60 miles from Fayetteville and 50 from Camden. It has been a place of more or less business for seventy years: it was occupied by the British army in the revolutionary war, and witnessed many sanguinary scenes. The natural advantages of the site induced early hopes of its success as a place of commerce, being situated the most conveniently to a larger extent of fertile back country than any commercial place between Petersburg and Augusta. Upon a fair estimate, it ought to have long since taken the lead of Fayetteville, Camden, and Columbia; but by some unknown fatality it has vacillated from one subordinate stage to another, till about two years since, when a number of enterprising gentlemen purchased a considerable body of land in the most approved situation for a town, laid it out into lots of about two-thirds of an acre each, divided by spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles; the lots were offered for sale; the public mind was fully apprised of the advantages and disadvantages of the place: their success in this speculation guarantees its permanence and prosperity. During the same year of the sale a tobacco warehouse was erected, also eight or ten store-houses, some of them two stories high and very comprehensive, and several dwelling houses—Simultaneous with these operations, by the public spirited exertions of a few individuals, a steam-boat company was formed, with a capital of between 30 and 40,000 dollars: a steam-boat of 40 horse power, and three sufficient tow boats were built and put into active and profitable operation. There is now between fifty and one hundred persons, including mechanics of all kinds, fellers and hewers of timber, brick-makers, wagoners, &c. actively employed in rearing 15 or 20 houses, stores and tenements of different kinds, including a spacious building for an academy.

A venerable episcopal church, of more than 60 years standing, overshadowed by its more ancient oaks, and surrounded by the tombs of ages, lends a sacred, solemn grandeur to the southern entry of the village, which is already ornamented with a neat and appropriate building for a social library, consisting of near 500 volumes of valuable books.

The advancement and commercial prosperity of Chatham depend on two principal events,—the concentrating of a sufficient capital to invite the wandering trade of the upper Peedee country in North-Carolina, which is now diffused from Petersburg to Augusta, and fix it at this place. Its natural emporium,—and the necessary improvements in the navigation of the river, and such only as its importance entitles it to:—let these events be accomplished, and Chatham will soon take its rank among the first interior towns of the southern states.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

For ever cheerful, tho' not always witty,
And never giving cause for hate or pity:
These are his arts,—such arts as must prevail,
When riches, birth, and beauty's self will fail.
And what he does to gain a vulgar end,
Shall we neglect to make mankind our friend?

STELLINGFLEET.

I was always convinced of the importance of a good person, of a good voice, of gracefulness, and of politeness; but never have I been impressed with a sense of it so forcibly as in the instance of a friend of mine, whom I shall designate by the title of Colonel Gilbert. We all very well know the charm of first impressions, and how apt our reason and our reflection are to surrender themselves to the evidence of the passions. Our eyes and our ears are placed, as it were, like sentinels over the inner recesses of the mind, to give the alarm if any thing noxious or offensive approach. When, therefore, these guards are captivated by harmony, or symmetry, they will naturally surrender the garrison up to their captors. Music, oratory and painting, consist in what is called manner. The object which we contemplate must be graceful; the voice must be harmonious and persuasive, and at the same time mild and commanding; the gestures must be full of dignity and concord, every way congenial to our feelings and sympathies, yet important enough to arrest our attention: the eye must fix us while the tongue wins us; and in the whole animated statue nothing cold, distant, stiff, repulsive, or uncertain, must appear. That case which seems more anxious to please than direct, to assimilate itself to the objects about than to stand alone, to feel conscious of inspired regard than aware of its superiority, is one of the greatest arts of pleasing. Politeness is the demonstration of benevolence,—manner is the attraction which prepossesses another in its favor.—A thousand auxiliaries, such as mildness, gentleness, eloquence, equability of temper, self-possession, command of countenance both to conceal what may wound and to exhibit what may charm, play of features, and an acquaintance with the world, assist its irresistible influence; but all must be directed under the banner of manners.

for even education and birth are not sufficient to constitute this union of attractiveness, commonly called manner, which so far differs from matter that we can weigh the one in the scale of reflection and examination, while the other must at once pass current or be rejected.

But to return to the Colonel. Having spent a large fortune, and now only possessing the title for past services, he cannot be said to have any great pecuniary weight in society; neither does he possess any legislative honors, nor does he owe his consequence to high-born relations, for his parentage was humble, though honorable. He has a number of failings; and for this preference which he insures in all companies, he depends entirely on manners, dress and address, on frequenting the best company, and having always continued in the circle of fashion. I have known him enter a room where some envious person had been previously passing strictures on him; and yet, with one glance, to turn his enemies to friends. His *entree* is indeed peculiarly happy. One coup d'œil teaches him how to divide his attentions, where to pay the greatest dividend of respect, where to listen, and where to entertain. With a good deal of experience, he has a great deal of studied modesty; and with a moderate portion of wit, he has a cheerfulness, a good humor, and unaffectedness in using it, which makes it appear far more than it really is. Lastly, to women a gentleness and devoted respect, a constant preventing of their wishes, and a devotion to their service, without any free glances, pressing civility, obtrusive gallantry, hazardous expressions, or words of double meaning, have made his election sure with them.

It is trenching a little on the province of writers on education to give this detailed account; but as living manners are my object, I cannot avoid taking notice of so striking an instance of such as are useful beyond calculation to him who possesses them.

The advantages of education we ever witness; but in manners of this kind, there is something beyond it.... there is great judgment, and an application of a portion of heart to every action. The will to please is general in mankind—the means are often deficient, and almost always different. Here there exists a blending of both useful and ornamental in society, and yet within the reach of every well bred person who will study the art. It is to be kind without officiousness or particularity; respectful without formality; easy without freedom; complimentary without fulsome flattery; modest without awkward backwardness; to possess variety without frivolity, and to be elegant without affectation, or a public display of egotism or self-love. He who possesses these requisites, may rest assured, that he will please every body as well as

THE RECLUSE.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 19.—From ANGOSTURA we learn, by an arrival at Norfolk, that propositions had been made by the commander of the Spanish Royal Forces to the Congress of Colombia, for the suspension of arms, &c. until after the result of the deliberation of the Cortes on the affairs of the Provinces should be known; and that the proposition had been rejected on any other basis than the "Sovereignty and Independence of Colombia." This is what might have been expected, from the intimations contained in the semi-official articles re-published in this country from Venezuelan papers. There is some doubt on our minds, however, in what sense the Congress speaks of the Independence of Colombia. The Republic of Colombia, properly speaking, we know, embraces the two countries of Venezuela and New Grenada. But, if we have not misunderstood the language of the Aurora newspaper, which seems to speak the sentiments of Bolivar, it is his object to embrace in the Republic of Colombia all South America, as well Mexico as the Southern provinces. If this consummate politician's project of bestriding the globe be persevered in, it is supposed—and indeed has been pretty plainly hinted in the Aurora—that no terms of peace for any part of South America will be listened to, unless they have for their basis the acknowledgment by Spain of the independence of all South America. This is indeed a great object; but is it attainable? For the sake of bringing all the provinces under one head, would it be politic in any one of the governments which are already formed, that of Colombia, for example, to refuse to receive an acknowledgment of its separate independence? Will the provinces of La Plata follow its example? Their wars have not been made in alliance, and why should their pacification?

Perhaps, however, it will be time enough to speak of the magnificent projects of the government of Colombia, when we have more definite information respecting them. If we correctly understand the object of the ambition of the leading men in the Republic of Colombia, it is exceeded in its magnificence of conception only by Dr. Thornton's celebrated plan of a federative government for the whole of the American continent—the seat of which, if we recollect aright, was to be planted on the Isthmus of Darien, and its wings to extend almost from pole to pole.

[Nat. Intel.]

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the *Cyane*, dated St. Cruz Roads, Teneriffe, 14th July, 1820.

"As soon as we were granted pratique, Lieutenant M. C. Perry waited on the governor, and informed him of our object in visiting the island; and that we should be happy to give the customary salute, if it would be reciprocated gun for gun. The Governor replied, he would return the salute with pleasure, but it must be with one gun less, as it was not customary with his nation to return an equal number of guns to republican governments, but to those only who acknowledged a sovereign. He was then told, that no salute would be given, as the UNITED STATES acknowledged no nation to be greater or more respectable than their own. Consequently, no salute was given."—ib.

EXTRAORDINARY DECISION.

FROM THE OHIO INQUIRER.

Bank United States vs. Whipple & Washburne.

The above cause came to trial a few days ago, before the City Court, held by the Mayor and two Aldermen. The case was regularly presented to the jury by the plaintiff's counsel, and there were several points made by the defendants.

counsel in the course of the proceeding, yet the were reserved, and the testimony considered as conclusive of the claim. It was admitted by the plaintiff's counsel, that the note was discounted at the office established at this place. The defendant's counsel insisted to the jury, that the Bank of the United States had no power to discount promissory notes—that the Bank was the mere creature of the act which created it, and possessed no other powers than such as were expressly granted. That it could take nothing by implication, however strong; and though the charter confers a right upon the corporation generally to do and execute all and singular the acts, matters, and things, which to them it shall or may appear to do, &c. and although it prohibits them to receive more than six per cent. upon its loans or discounts, yet, as there is no express authority either to loan or discount, such loans are illegal and the security void.

The Mayor charged the jury that the Bank of the United States had no power under its charter to discount promissory notes, and the jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

To CORRESPONDENTS.... "Recluse" has made his debut with considerable ability. We hope he will not disappear so suddenly as some, nor ever make his appearance so awkwardly as others, of our correspondents.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	7	8
Beef, mess	10	12	
fresh	5	6	
Beeswax	25	28	
Brandy, Cogn.	gal.	2	
Peach	60		
Apple	35		
Butter	lb.	15	20
Coffee	25	30	
Corn	bush.	55	
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	14	15
Flour, superfine	bl.	4	4 50
fine	4		
Flax seed	bush.	1	
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern	60		
Hog's lard	lb.	4	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	6	6 50
English	5	6	
Lead	lb.	10	12 1/2
Molasses	gal.	40	45
Oats	bush.	30	40
Pork	100 lb.	5	6
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	75	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	
W. Island, 4th do.		90	1
do. 3d do.		45	50
New-England	100 lb.	3	4
Rice	bush.	1	90
Salt, Turks-Island			1
Liverpool ground	lb.		
Steel, German			
blistered	100 lb.	11	12
Sugar, Muscovado	lb.	22	23
Loaf	1 12 1/2	1 25	
Tea, Young Hyson	1 20	1 40	
Hyson	1 75	2	
Imperial	1 50	1 75	
Gunpowder	100 lb.	4	5
Tobacco, leaf	lb.	10	14
manufactured			
Tallow	bush.	65	70
Wheat	gal.	50	55
Whiskey			

\$500 REWARD.

EARLY this morning, the carpenters engaged in covering "The Yadkin Toll Bridge," returning to their work, discovered the south end of it to be on fire. The timely discovery, and the exertions of themselves and the negroes on the premises, prevented its sustaining any further injury than the loss of eight or ten feet of weather-boarding. From the circumstance of a pine torch, half consumed, being found at the spot where the fire commenced, and other strong circumstantial proofs, there is no doubt but it was the act of some vile incendiary. The above reward will be given for the detection of the wretch.

LEWIS BEARD, Proprietor.
Salisbury, August 29, 1820.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at the court-house in Salisbury, on Saturday, the first day of December next, 320 acres of land, on the waters of Lick Creek, joining John Wyatt, Henry Smith, and others. Said land to be sold as the property of William Dayly, for the tax for 1818-19, JNO. BEARD, Sheriff.
September 1, 1820.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of HARGRAVE & BEARD this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said firm, are requested to make payment to John Beard; and all those having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to said Beard for settlement.

JESSE HARGRAVE,
JNO. BEARD.
Anson County, August 22, 1820.

State of North-Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.

Robert Works,

vs.
Hart's heirs.

Petition for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hazel Hart, one of the defendants in the above case, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, a newspaper printed in the town of Salisbury, that the said Hazel Hart appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county aforesaid, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday of November next, then and there plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be granted according to the prayer of said petition.

Witness,
ROBERT SIMONTON, Clerk C. C.

Letter Press Printing.

Of every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, and on short notice.

BLANKS, OF VARIOUS KINDS,
For sale, at the Office of the Carolinian.

[From the Philadelphia American Daily Advertiser.]

MASSACHUSETTS SCENERY.

THE son, O New-England, though wand'ring afar
From the scene which affection once lit with a smile,
Still recalls the gay vision when childhood's young star
Could lead to enjoyment, and sorrow beguile.

And memory yet rambles o'er life's reckless dawn,
When hope smil'd so lovely, and earth seem'd so true,
When thought—fond deceiver—bade welcome the morn,
That imparted to bliss its cerulean hue.

Then careless, to linger in love's native bow'rs, (scene,
Where spring—pleasure's hand-maid—rejoic'd o'er the
Or when sober autumn succeeded the flow'rs,
To stray while contentment lent zest ever keen.

Where Brookline, half hid in the wood land, appears;
Whose white steeples rises in pride from the grove;
Whose villas delight, and seclusion endears;
I roam'd when this heart beat to pleasure and love.

And sweet, lovely village! thy valleys to me,
Are dear, and thy hills where I hap'd the first sun,
When a school-boy romantic, from apathy free,
I repos'd in thy orchard, and bath'd in thy run.

Afar the gay hamlets of plenty are found,
Though nameless in pomp, to simplicity dear;
And queen of the villas besprinkled around,
See Boston, thy pride, O New-England, appear.

O dear is the land of my fathers....and long
Recollection shall stray o'er the mountain and plain;
Though far, far away, yet in story and song,
Shall the minstrel return to thy bowers again.

For thy son, O New-England! now wand'ring afar
From the scenes which affection once lit with a smile,
Still recalls the gay vision when childhood's young star
Could lead to enjoyment, and sorrow beguile.

*A beautiful village in the environs of Boston.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

Kingdom of Ashantee.

From an article in the 44th No. of the *London Quarterly Review*, on a "Mission from Cape Coast Castle to Ashantee," by T. E. Bowdich, Esq.

It now remains to give a short summary of the state of society, and of the moral character and customs of the Ashantees, which in truth differ but little from those published in the course of the last two centuries, concerning the several petty states of the coast of Guinea, extending in an eastern direction from Cape Mesurado to Old Calabar, and occupying a line of twelve hundred geographical miles.

The 'history' of the Ashantees, to which Mr. Bowdich has dedicated a whole chapter, is, like that of all other savages who can neither read nor write, the history of a day, and little worthy of notice: in the words of Mr. Bowdich, 'there is nothing (in it) to recompense either the investigation or the perusal.' The 'constitution and laws,' as indicating the state of society, would have been more important, had Mr. Bowdich been better informed on these subjects—but ignorant of the language, and destitute of records, what indeed could he know on such matters?—He says, 'the king, the aristocracy, now reduced to four, and the assembly of captains, are the three estates of the Ashantee government;' but that the king, who in private is supposed to be governed by this aristocracy of four, (who created him,) receives from them, in public, the most abject homage; that they approach him crawling on all fours, and covering their heads with dust; as do the captains and caboceers, or heads of villages. As for the people, all we are told about them is, that 'they are ungrateful, insolent and licentious.' If it be true that his Ashantee majesty repeatedly expressed his belief that his subjects were the worst people existing, except the Fantees; they might, as far as we can see, return the compliment, by declaring him to be the most ferocious brute in the world, except his brother of Dahomey, with whom he is pretty nearly on a par.

The 'laws,' we apprehend, are just what it may suit the king and his counsellors to make them; so that what is law to-day may be treason to-morrow. We must therefore deal briefly with them. If any subject picks up gold in the market-place, it is death; the scourings of the mud being a royal perquisite. A creditor may seize the person of his debtor, or any of his family, as slaves. Murder is redeemable by a fine to the family of the murdered except in the case of a slave, who may be murdered by his owner with impunity. If a person kills himself, on the head of another, that other must kill himself also, a practice frequently resorted to out of a spirit of revenge, of which the following is an instance:—Adumissa, an extraordinary beautiful red skinned woman of Cape Coast, possessed numerous admirers, but rejected them all. One of them, in despair, shot himself on her head, close to her house. The family demanded satisfaction; to save her relations from a ruinous palaver, she resolved to shoot herself in expiation. She accordingly assembled her friends and relatives from various parts of the country, and sitting, richly dressed, killed herself in their presence, with golden bullets. After the body had been exposed in state, it was buried with a profusion of cloths and gold. The beautiful Adumissa is still eulogised, and her favorite patterned cloth bears her name amongst the natives.—p. 229, note.

Wives are held in little estimation, and a man may take as many as he chuses to purchase; yet adds Mr. Bowdich, very gravely and learnedly, 'It is forbidden, as it was by Lycurgus, to praise the beauty of another man's wife, being intrinsically impious.' They were very jealous of letting their women hear any thing regarding the state of female society in Europe; and Mr. Hutchinson says that Odamara, one of the principal counsellors, locked up his wives because he (Mr. Hutchinson) put evil into their heads, by telling

them that Englishmen allowed every woman to have a husband to herself. But we are losing sight of the 'sovereign power.'

The king is heir to all the gold of every subject, from the highest to the lowest. The blood of the royal family must not be shed; royal crimes, however, may be washed away by drowning the criminal in the river Dah. The king of Ashantee is allowed by law three thousand three hundred and thirty-three wives, this being the precise mystical number on which the prosperity of the nation depends. The number, it appears, on actual duty is not more than six, the rest being shut up in two particular streets of the town closed at each end with bamboo doors, and guarded by soldiers. The king of Dahomey turns his three thousand wives to a better account; the stoutest of them are embodied in a regiment, and regularly trained to the use of arms, under a female general and subordinate officers; and, according to the testimony of several Europeans, they go through their exercise with great precision. Governor Abson was present at Abomey when the king marched against Eycos, on which occasion he was attended by a body guard of 800 women.

On the death of the king, a most horrid scene of human slaughter takes place; all the sacrifices that had been made for the death of every subject during his reign, being required to be repeated, 'to amplify that of the death of the monarch, and to solemnize it in every excess of extravagance and barbarity.' 'The brothers, sons, and nephews of the king,' says Mr. Bowdich, 'affecting temporary insanity, burst forth with their muskets, and fired promiscuously amongst the crowd.' The crowd, we take for granted, would not be very numerous on such an occasion. Indeed we are told that 'few persons of rank dare stir from their houses for the first two or three days;' but that they drive forth their slaves as a composition for their own absence.' He adds, 'the king's ocras, (a kind of dependant, or household-slaves,) are all murdered on his tomb, to the number of a hundred or more, and women in abundance.' What becomes of the mystic number of wives we are not told. They are probably sent, at least no inconsiderable number of them, according to the notion that prevails in this unhappy country, to 'attend their deceased lord in the other world.' On this principle, human victims are slaughtered on the death of every member of the royal family, the captains, caboceers, and all, in fact, who can afford it. Mr. Bowdich says that the present king, a very 'amiable and benevolent' sovereign, on the death of his mother, devoted 3000 victims to 'water her grave,' 2000 of whom were Fantee prisoners, and the rest levied in certain proportions on the several towns.

This devilish custom of immolating human victims, under the notion of their being subservient to the use and administering to the pleasures of the deceased in the other world, has been the practice of nations who ranked higher in the scale of civilization than the negroes; with all it is grounded on temporal pride or pre-eminence, as well as on imperfect and irrational notions of a future state. The king of Dahomey used to hold a constant communication with his deceased father. Whenever he wished to announce to him any remarkable event, or to consult him on any emergency, he would send for one of his ablest messengers, and, after delivering to him his errand, chop off his head. It sometimes happened that, after the head was off, he recollected something else which he wished to say, in which case a second messenger was despatched in like manner, with a postscript to his former message. Mr. Abson was present on an occasion of this kind. The poor fellow who was selected for the honor of bearing his majesty's despatch, aware of what was to happen, declared he was unacquainted with the road; on which the tyrant, drawing his sword, vociferated, 'I'll shew you the way!' and with one blow severed his head from his body, highly indignant that an European should have witnessed the least expression of reluctance in the performance of a duty which is considered as a great honor.

MORAL and RELIGIOUS.

THE PENITENT SON. [CONCLUDED.]

The body of the old man had been laid out by the same loving hands that had so tenderly ministered to all his wants and wishes, when alive.—The shroud in which he was now wrapped had been in the cottage for many a long year, and white as it was, even as the undriven snow, scarcely was it whiter than the cheeks and the locks now bound in its peaceful folds. To the eyes of my childhood the Elder's face had sometimes seemed, even in its benignity, too austere for my careless thoughts, impressed as it ever was with an habitual holiness. But all such austerity, if indeed it had been ever there, death had now removed from that silent countenance. His last moments had been blessed by his son's contrition—his daughter's love—his grandchild's pity—his pastor's prayers. And the profound peace which his parting spirit had enjoyed, left an expression on his placid features, consolatory and sublime.

The Penitent Son was sitting at the bedside. We all took our places near him, and for a while remained silent, with eyes fixed on that countenance from which beamed the best memories of earth, and the loftiest hopes of Heaven.

"Dear," said the humbled man, "how the dew is bringing down the loosened torrent from the hills! even so is my soul flowing

within me!"—"Aye, and it will flow, till its waters are once more pure and bright as a summer stream," said the Pastor with a benign voice. "But art thou sure that my father's forgiveness was perfect?" "Yes, William, it was perfect. Not on his death bed only, when love relents towards all objects glimmering away from our mortal eyes, did the old man take thee into his heart; but, William, not a day, no not an hour has passed over these his silver hairs, in which thy father did not forgive thee, love thee, pray for thee unto God and thy Saviour. It was but last Sabbath that we stood together by thy mother's grave in the kirk-yard, after divine worship, when all the congregation had dispersed.—He held his eyes on that tomb-stone, and said, 'O Heavenly Father, when, through the merits of the Redeemer, we all meet again, a family in Heaven, remember thou, O Lord, my poor lost William; let these drops plead for him, wrung out from his old father's broken heart!'"—The big tears, William, plashed like the drops of a thunder-shower on the tomb-stone—and, at the time, thy father's face was whiter than ashes—but a divine assurance came upon his tribulation—and as we walked together from the burial place, there was a happy smile about his faded eye, and he whispered unto me, 'my boy has been led astray, but God will not forget that he was once the prop and pillar of his father's house. One hour's sincere repentance will yet wipe away all his transgressions.' When we parted, he was, I know it, perfectly happy—and happy, no doubt, he continued until he died.—William! many a pang hast thou sent to thy father's heart; but believe thou this, that thou madest amends for them all at the hour of his dissolution. Look, the smile of joy, at thy deliverance, is yet upon his face." The son took his hands from before his eyes—gazed on the celestial expression of his father's countenance—and his soul was satisfied.

"Alas! alas!" he said in a humble voice, "what is reason, such poor, imperfect, miserable reason as mine, to deal with the dreadful mysteries of God! Never since I forsook my Bible, has the very earth ceased to shake and tremble beneath my feet. Never, since I spurned its aid, have I understood one single thought of my own bewildered heart! Hope, truth, faith, peace and virtue, all at once deserted me together. I began to think of myself as of the beasts that perish; my better feelings were a reproach or a riddle to me, and I believed in my perplexity, that my soul was of the dust. Yes! Alice, I believed that thou too wert to perish utterly, thou and all thy sweet babies, like flowers that the cattle-hoofs tread into the mire, and that neither thou nor they were ever, in your beauty and your innocence, to see the face of the being who created you!"

Wild words seemed these to that high-souled woman, who for years had borne with undiminished, nay, augmented affection the heaviest of all afflictions, that of a husband's alienated heart, and had taught her children the precepts and doctrines of that religion, which he in his delusion had abandoned. A sense of the fearful danger he had now escaped, and of the fearful wickedness, brought up from the bottom of her heart all the unextinguishable love that had lain there through years of sorrow—and she went up to him and wept upon his bosom. "Oh! say it not, that one so kind as thou could ever believe that I and my little ones would never see their maker—they who were baptised in thine own arms, William, by that pious man, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost!" "Yes! my Alice; I feared so once—but the dismal dream is gone. I felt as if the ground on which this our own sweet cottage stands, had been undermined by some fiend of darkness—and as if it were to sink down out of sight with all its thatched roof so beautiful—its cooing pigeons—its murmuring bee-hives—and its blooming garden. I thought of the generations of my fore-fathers that had died in the Hazel Glen—and they seemed to me like so many shadows vainly following each other along the hills. My heart was disquieted within me; for the faith of my childhood was intertwined with all my affections—with all my love for the dead and the living—for thee, Alice, and our children, who do all resemble thee both in beauty and innocence, whether at thy bosom, or tottering along the greensward, and playing with the daisies in the sun. Such thoughts were indeed woven through my heart, and they could not be torn thence but by a heavy hand. Alice! the sight of thee and them drove me mad; for what sight so insupportable to one who has no hope in futurity, as the smiles and tears of them he loves in his destruction?"

He who spake was no common man—no common man had been his father. And he gave vent to his thoughts and feelings in a strain of impassioned eloquence, which, though above the level of ordinary speech, may not unfrequently be heard in the cottage of the Scottish peasant, when the discouraging prospect of death and of judgment, all the while

that he was speaking, the wife kept her streaming eyes close to his face—the grey-haired Pastor beheld him with solemn looks—the mortal remains of his father lay before him—and, as he paused, there rose the sound of the snow swollen flood.

"I call the Almighty to witness," said the agitated man, rising from his seat, and pacing along the floor, "that these hands are yet unstained by crime. But oh! how much longer might they have so continued! Why need the unbeliever care for human life? What signifies the spilling of a few drops of worthless blood? Be the grave once tho't to be the final doom of all—and what then is the meaning of the word crime? Desperate and murderous thoughts assailed me by myself in solitude. I had reasoned myself, as I thought, out of my belief in revelation—and all those feelings, by which alone faith is possible, at the same time died away in my heart—leaving it a prey to the wretchedness and cruelty of infidelity. Shapes came and tempted me in the moors—with eyes and voices like, but unlike the eyes and voices of men. One had a dagger in its hand—and though it said nothing, its dreadful face incited me to do some murder. I saw it in the sun light—for it was the very middle of the day—and I was sitting by myself on the wall of the old sheep-fold, looking down in an agony, on the Hazel Glen where I was born, and where I had once been so happy. It gave me the dagger—and laughed as it disappeared. I saw—and felt the dagger distinctly for some minutes in my hand—but it seemed to fall down among the heather—and large blots of blood were on my fingers. An icy shivering came over me, though it was a sunny day, and without a cloud—and I strove to think that a brain-fever had been upon me. I lay for two days and nights on the hill—and more than once I saw my children playing on the green beside the water-fall, and rose to go down and put them to death—but a figure in white—it might be thou, Alice, or an angel, seemed to rise out of the stream, and quietly to drive the children towards the cottage, as thou wouldst a few tottering lambs."

During all this terrible confession, the speaker moved up and down the room—as we are told of the footsteps of men in the condemned cell, heard pacing to and fro during the night preceding the execution. "Lay not such dreadful thoughts to the charge of thy soul," said his wife, now greatly alarmed—"Hunger and thirst, and the rays of the sun, and the dews of the night, had indeed driven thee into a rueful fever—and God knows, that the best of men are often like demons in a disease!" The Pastor, who had not dared to interrupt him during the height of his passion, now besought him to dismiss from his mind all such grievous recollections—and was just about to address himself to prayer, when an interruption took place most pitiable and affecting.

The door, at which no footstep had been heard, slowly and softly opened, and in glided a little ghost, with ashy face and open eyes, folded in a sheet, and sobbing as it came along. It was no other than that loving child walking in its sleep, and dreaming of its grandfather. Not one of us had power to move. On feet that seemed, in the cautiousness of affection, scarcely to touch the floor, he went up to the bed-side, and kneeling down, held up his little hands, palm to palm, and said a little prayer of his own, for the life of him who was lying dead within the touch of his balmy breath. He then climbed up into the bed, and laid himself down, as he had been wont to do, by the old man's side.

"Never," said the Pastor, "saw I love like this"—and he joined his sobs to those that were fast rising from us all at this insupportable sight. "Oh! if my blessed child should awake," said his mother, "and find himself beside a corpse so cold, he will lose his senses—I must indeed separate him from his grandfather." Gently did she disengage his little hands from the shrouded breast, and bore him into the midst of us in her arms. His face became less deadly white—his eyes less glazedly fixed—and drawing a long, deep, complaining sigh, he at last slowly awoke, and looked bewilderedly, first on his mother's face, and then on the other figures sitting in silence by the uncertain lamp-light. "Come, my sweet Jamie, to thine own bed," said his weeping mother. The husband followed in his love—and at midnight the Pastor and myself retired to rest—at which hour, every room in the cottage seemed as still as that wherein lay all that remained on earth of the Patriarch and the Elder.

It was on May-day that, along with my venerable friend, I again visited the cottage of the Hazel Glen. A week of gentle and sunny rain had just passed over the scenery, and brought all its loveliness into life. I could scarcely believe that so short a time ago the whiteness of the winter had shrouded the verdant solitude. There and there, indeed, a patch of snow lay still unmelted, where so lately the deep wreathes had been drifted by the storm. The hum of insects even was not unheard, and through the glitter of the stream the trout was seen leaping at its gaudy prey, as they went sailing down the pools with expanded wings. The whole glen was filled with a mingled spirit of pleasure and of pensiveness.

As we approached the old Sycamore, we heard behind us a sound of footsteps, and that beautiful boy, whom we had so loved in his affliction, came up to us, with a smiling face, and with his satchel over his shoulder. He was returning from school, for the afternoon was a half-holiday, and his face was the picture of joy and innocence. A sudden recollection assailed his heart, as soon as he heard our voices, and it would have been easy to have changed his smiles into tears. But we rejoiced to see how benignly nature had assuaged his grief, and that there was now nothing in memory, which he could not bear to think of, even among the pauses of his past-times. He led the way happily and proudly, as we entered once more the cottage of the Hazel Glen.

The simple meal was on the table, and the husband was in the act of asking a blessing, with a fervent voice. When he ceased, he and his wife rose to bid us welcome, and there was in their calm and quiet manner an assurance that they were happy. The children flew with laughter to meet their brother, in spite of the presence of strangers, and we soon sat all down together at the cheerful board. In the calm of the evening, husband and wife walked with us down the glen, as we returned to the Manse—nor did we fear to speak of that solemn night, during which, so happy a change had been wrought in a sinner's heart. We parted in the twilight, and on looking back at the Hazel Glen, we beheld a large beauteous star shining right over the cottage. EREMIT.